

CENSURE FOR BAYARD
AGREED ON FINALLY.

Foreign Affairs Committee of
the House Adopts a
Resolution.

Party Lines Were Strictly Drawn,
Democrats Standing Up for
the Ambassador.

WILL SUBMIT A MINORITY REPORT.

The Measure, It Is Said, Will Take the
Form of a Resolution of Conduct for
Our Representatives of All
Grades Abroad.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 1.—A resolution censuring Ambassador Bayard for the sentiments expressed by him in his recent English speech was adopted by the House Foreign Affairs Committee this afternoon. The resolutions were reported. The first censured Mr. Bayard for the language used by him in his Boston and Edinburgh speeches, and incorporated with this was a second resolution expressing the disapproval of the committee of our representatives abroad discussing American political affairs and displaying partisanship and the condemnation of political parties or other reputable organizations of American citizens.

The conclusion was not reached until the entire subject of Mr. Bayard's alleged indiscretions had been fully discussed by the committee. The discussion was precipitated by a call for a vote on the resolutions, which were prepared by Mr. Pearson, of North Carolina, and Mr. Cousins, of Iowa. Party lines at once strictly drawn, the Democrats, being in the majority, stood up for the ambassador, while the Republicans insisted that his offense deserved a rebuke from the American Congress.

THE AMBASSADOR'S CHAMPION.
Messrs. McCready, of Kentucky, and Money, of Mississippi, championed Mr. Bayard's cause. Mr. McCready contended that the United States had never impeached any of its officials for language used by them, and that impeachment was a last recourse for indictable offenses only. Such resolutions, he declared, were an intrusion upon the executive. The President nominated Ministers and Ambassadors, the Senate confirmed them and the House had nothing to do with them.

This position was warmly combated by Mr. Cousins, who showed that a large number of impeachments had occurred for offenses not indictable, and that he knew of one instance where a United States judge had been impeached because of a certain speech delivered by him.

There was a good deal of cross firing between the opposing parties, and some of the remarks were sharp and spirited. The Republicans insisted that Mr. Bayard's utterances ought not to go unrebuked, and showed a willingness to join with the Democrats in a mild form of censure. The Democratic members refused to agree to any proposal which might reflect upon our Ambassador at London, whereupon the Republicans decided that the afore-mentioned resolutions should be agreed.

Mr. McCready, of Kentucky, again urged delay in the matter, requesting that the original committee of three should be enlarged by the addition of two other members, who should take time to consider the matter thoroughly before reporting to the full committee, the importance of the subject being such that hasty action should be deprecated. This was promptly voted down, the argument advanced by the Republicans being that the matter was now before the full committee, and that reference to a new sub-committee was unnecessary.

The debate also showed that the younger members of the committee, Messrs. Cousins, of Iowa; Smith, of Michigan; Quigg, of New York; and Pearson, of North Carolina, were disposed to take a more advanced position in the matter than their elder and more conservative colleagues. That they were not without influence is evidenced by the character of the resolutions agreed to.

It took two hours and a half for the committee to reach its decision. It met at 10 o'clock this morning and at 12:30 a recess was taken until 2:30. The afternoon session of the committee was brief. There was practically no further discussion of the proposed resolutions, which were adopted by a strict party vote, with the exception that Mr. Newlands, of Nevada, who is a representative of the silver party, joined the Republicans, while the Democrats were unanimously opposed to them. All the members of the committee were present, except Mr. Draper (Rep., Mass.).

A MINORITY REPORT.
Chairman Hitt will present the resolution.

Stern
Bros.

To-morrow
Opening
of their
First Importations

of
Paris Novelties
in
Spring
Dress Goods

Also another purchase of
5000 Yards
54 inch
Black Mohair
Sicilians

at 55¢
Heretofore 95¢.

West 23d St

Arnold
Constable & Co.

Real Laces,
Bridal Veils, Flouncings, Lace
Collars, Mousseline de Soie,
Chiffons, Nets, Veilings.

Embroideries
Embroidered All Overs, Edgings
and Insertings, Mouseline,
Batiste and
Linen.

Embroidered Robes,
Feather Boas.

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tions, with a majority report, to the House on Monday. A report embodying the views of the minority will probably be submitted by Mr. Dinsmore, of Arkansas. The preamble of the first resolution recites the language used in both speeches and condemns Ambassador Bayard for its use. The tenor of the second resolution does not differ from that outlined above. It is said to take the form of a resolution of conduct for Ambassadors and other representatives abroad, reciting in stronger language the rules in regard to the State Department during the period that Mr. Bayard held the office of Secretary.

MENELEK'S BROKEN PROMISE.
He Holds Ten of Colonel Galliano's Officers as Hostages.

Rome, Feb. 1.—General Baratelli reports that, despite King Menelik's promise to afford the safe conduct of Colonel Galliano and his command to Bantorra's camp, the Abyssinian monarch detained ten of the officers of Galliano's column and still holds them.

DOINGS OF ROYALTY.

The coronation of the Czar and Czarina is said to be definitely fixed for May 8, but in all probability May 9, the feast of St. Nicholas, will be the appointed day. This corresponds to Thursday, May 24, in our calendar.

France will probably be represented at the coronation of the Czar by General de Boleffre and General Davout. Duc d'Auerstadt, Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honor. The Pope is said to have chosen Monsignor Agliardi, the Nuncio at Vienna, as his delegate on the occasion.

The Czarvitch is enjoying excellent health at Monte Carlo. The Dowager Empress of Russia is expected to join him this month.

Last week Prince Emmanuel d'Orleans, Duc de Vendôme, son of the Duc and Duchesse d'Alençon, and grandson of the Duc de Nemours, kept his twenty-fourth birthday at Brussels, where he is staying with the parents of his fiancée, Princess Hesdette of Flanders.

Princess Frederica of Hannover, whose health is stronger this winter, has been giving a series of small and early dances at the Villa Bon Ami, her residence in Biarritz. Countess Heren, Count and Countess Santandrea, Lady Victor and Miss Brooke, the Hon. Mrs. Netterville and her daughters, Mrs. and Miss Shindler, and M. and Mme. de Amazeux were among the principal guests.

The Empress Eugenie has received many of her old friends during her recent stay in Biarritz, among them being the Comtesse and Comte de Tillet, the Comtesse and Comte de la Buzarrie, M. Charles Yrcoite, the art critic, and M. and Mme. Fauré-Bigot.

The Duc d'Orleans, rather unlucky in his selection of horses, or the horses he rides may have reason to complain of their rider. Whatever may be the cause of it, a few days ago he met with a fresh accident. While riding with the Duke of Aven at Mantes, his horse fell over him and the Prince was picked up with a fractured ankle and a sprained shoulder. It may be remembered that he met last week with a similar accident, and then broke his leg in two places. Unless he altogether avoids riding in the future, we may soon hear of a fresh pretender to the throne of France.

The royal yacht Victoria and Albert, which is now making good defects in Portsmouth dockyard, is under orders to proceed to Flushing on the 20th, in order that she may embark the Empress Frederick, who is going to England on a visit to the Queen. The Empress will be conveyed direct to Cowes from Flushing, and she is to be the guest of Her Majesty for several weeks at Osborne and at Windsor Castle, proceeding afterward to the South of France to visit the Emperor and Empress Henry of Prussia at Fieschi, Naples, and the Duke and Duchess of Sparta, at Athens. The Empress Frederick will return to Germany about the middle of April, when she is to take up her residence at Coburg for the Spring and Summer. The Empress will probably be accompanied by Prince and Princess Frederick Charles of Prussia, who have been staying with her at Berlin.

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FORMOSA DECLARED OPEN
The Japanese Government Announces
That Her Newly Acquired Island Is
Free to Foreign Trade.

Washington, Feb. 1.—The Japanese Minister today communicated to the Secretary of State the following cablegram, which had just been received from the Imperial Government at Tokio and which is intended as the formal declaration on the part of Japan to the treaty powers of the accession of Formosa and the opening of the island for foreign commerce:

"Order and tranquillity having been established in Formosa, the Japanese Government grants the following privileges and facilities to the subjects, citizens and vessels of treaty powers, being in or resorting to Formosa:

"First—The subjects and citizens of powers having commercial treaties with Japan may reside and trade in Formosa at Tamsui, Keelung, Anping, Taiwanfu, and Takao, and the vessels of such powers may visit and carry cargo to and from the ports and harbors of Tamsui, Keelung, Anping and Takao.

"Second—Notwithstanding the exceptional condition of affairs in Formosa the treaties of commerce and navigation and the tariffs and arrangements existing and in force between Japan and the other powers are, so far as they are applicable, to be observed by the subjects, citizens and vessels of such powers being in or resorting to Formosa, it being understood that all persons availing themselves of the above enumerated facilities shall obey all decrees and regulations which may at any time be in force in Formosa."

This notice, which is practically an imperial proclamation, declares that the newly acquired island is free to foreign trade as any portion of Japan now is. The final provision is similar to the clause usually inserted in such decrees and is chiefly significant in that under it no extra territorial jurisdiction is contemplated. The United States will probably establish consular agencies at the new open ports. Provision has already been made for an agent at Takao.

ONLY THREE WEEKS MARRIED.
Brotherhood Now Sues for Separation, and
May Have More Trouble.

Granville Brotherhood, prominent in the Methodist church at Burlington, N. J., has sued his young wife for a separation. He alleges that she does not know how to keep house, and in her answer she complains of his greed and peevishness. There are also charges of a sensational character which none in the town believes, as the wife comes of a good family, her maiden name being Cora C. Pemberton.

They were married only three weeks ago, and moved into a newly-furnished house on the northern street of the town. Some of the neighbors declare if Brotherhood does not retract what he has sworn to he will be treated to a lot of tar and feathers. The scandalous societies to which he belongs are to vote on a resolution calling for his dismissal. The lawyers involved in the case are to believe the charges, and say the young man must be crazy.

NICARAGUA'S NEW MINISTER.
Jose Madrid Will Be Sent to Represent
His Country at Washington.

Managua, Nicaragua, Feb. 1.—Jose Madrid, formerly Minister of Foreign Relations and Commissioner of Mosquitia, will soon be sent as Minister to the United States. He has recently been accredited to Guatemala, and at present has an important temporary mission to Salvador. He is regarded as one of the ablest statesmen in Central America.

MARRIED AN ENGLISH GUNNER.
Miss Adams, of Georgia, Becomes the Wife
of Captain Molesworth.

London, Feb. 1.—Captain Molesworth, an officer of the Royal Artillery, was married today at St. James's Church, Ely, to Beatrice, daughter of the late Flouney Adams, a banker of Georgia.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD
& SIMPSON.

GREAT SALE OF
Black Silks.

Having purchased a manufacturer's entire stock of Black Silks at 40 per cent below actual cost, we shall place them on sale Monday at lowest prices ever quoted for thoroughly reliable goods. They include the most desirable weaves for the coming season.

Lot 1—3,500 yards 22-inch Black Satin Damase at 1.49
Lot 2—1,500 yards 24-inch Black Satin Duchesse at 97c
Lot 3—2,500 yards 21-inch Black Satin Luxor at 92c
Lot 4—1,500 yards Black Satin Damase at 67c
Lot 5—1,200 yards 20-inch Black Gros Grain at 55c

Foreign Wash Goods.

We are now showing a complete assortment of fine Foreign Wash Fabrics, also a handsome and varied collection of all-over Embroidered Linons, 45 inches wide, in styles confined exclusively to us.

Among the many beautiful textures to be had are

French Pique in Figured, Spotted and Dresden side bands.

French Organdies, Lawns and Batistes in extreme styles.

Irish Dimities in a variety of new printings.

St. Gall Linons in variegated Figures and Spots.

Silk-and-Linon in Stripes, Checks and Plaids; new combinations of colorings.

Black Goods.

Special—1,500 yards 45-inch all-wool Cheviot Serge at 49c yard; worth 89c.

WOMAN BEFORE CONGRESS

Mrs. Felton to Conduct a Contest on Behalf of Her Husband.

She Is No Novice in Politics, Having Been in Campaigns for Twenty Years.

SHE HAS PREPARED THE EVIDENCE.

Dr. W. H. Felton Is Contesting the Seat of Judge Maddox, of Georgia, and His Wife Has the Ammunition and Will Fire It.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 1.—A woman appearing before a Congressional committee to champion her husband's cause is to be the novelty among the Congressional contests this year. No woman has ever before invaded the precincts of an election committee hearing in that way, but Mrs. Felton, wife of Dr. W. H. Felton, of Georgia, is quite equal to that of any other new experience where her husband's political career is threatened.

Mrs. Felton is contesting the seat of Judge Maddox. The case will probably not be called before the last of February, and Mrs. Felton is not expected in Washington before the date of the hearing. Mr. Felton is about seventy years old, and it is as much due to the invalidism of age from any pronounced sickness that Mrs. Felton makes the fight for her husband.

SHE'S AN OLD CAMPAIGNER.

Mrs. Felton is forty, due looking, white-haired, and full of snap and vigor. For twenty years she has been campaigning for her husband, and if any woman knows anything of the varied politics of different parties, it ought to be Mrs. Felton. Mr. Felton began his career before the war as a Whig. He changed his politics and was a seceder. After the war he changed again. He was in Congress about 1874, and Mrs. Felton then became familiar with all Congressional ropes.

She had six years of Congressional experience. Mrs. Felton has since seen her husband defeated seven times, first as an Independent Democrat. Then he became an organization Democrat and was whipped by a Populist. Since then he has been a Populist himself, and it is as much due to the fact that Mrs. Felton will urge his claims to the seat now. She is well known throughout the district. After the election of Mr. Felton, she wasn't able to do the work; his wife went out and collected the testimony for her husband's side.

Dr. Felton has an attorney here, but his wife's name is said to appear also on the papers. There has been some talk that the committee might not hear Mrs. Felton, because of her sex, as the time is limited and the lawyers would have to be heard.

Congressmen doubt whether Mrs. Felton, who is said to be a member of the committee having the Felton case in hand. He said of course he would hear any woman in such a case, and she could talk when the time for arguments arrived. Mrs. Felton is said to believe in woman's right to vote, and if her husband should be given a second term, she would be able to exercise all a Congressman's prerogatives in everything but the right to vote. She is said to be on the floor of the house to vote.

It is pretty hard for a man from Georgia to get a seat in the United States, and so Mrs. Felton wants for her husband, much prefers that Mrs. Felton should point to the fact that she is a woman, and the lawyers should argue for her husband.

JACKSON'S
BLACK GOODS OUR SPECIALTY.
LATE OF 77 BROADWAY, NOW

6th Ave. cor. 18th St.

Closing Out
Special Lines

At Great Reductions.

In all departments to effect immediate clearance
on all goods remaining after stock taking.

Dress Goods.

Black English Suiting, neat swirl figures, bright, crisp finish, handsomer than silks, most popular fabric for coming season, and strictly all wool; instead of 75c., closing out at

40c.

Black Mohair, Cashmere, Black Mohair Bourette, Black Mohair Boucle, all that is remaining of our \$1.25 and \$1.50 grades, Black Fig. Brilliantine, French Surah Cloth, English Storm Serge, French Broadcloth, Above range in width from 38 to 54 inches, and in value from 75c. to \$1.

50 inch wide black and navy blue only, made of best English Wares, with 3 inch wide, and ready wear; none better; 75c. quality; closing price...

100 pieces, comprising French Challies, satin stripes, light and dark grounds, fully lined, with 3 inch wide, and ready wear; none better; 75c. quality; closing price...

Mixed Cheviots in Tailor Checks and fancy mixtures, with 3 inch wide, and ready wear; none better; 75c. quality; closing price...

Men's 40c. Black silk plate, with 3 inch wide, and ready wear; none better; 75c. quality; closing price...

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THE ST. PAUL IS ROCKING.

A Hopeful Sign for Her Speedy Delivery from Bondage.

Thus Far the Wreckers Have Only Been Able to Move the Vessel Backwards.

A SOUTHEAST WIND FAVORED.

Agent Troutman, of the Chapman Wrecking Company, Thinks That the First High Sea Will Float Her Off.

For the first time since she ran ashore off Long Branch a week ago the steamship St. Paul was rocked in her muddy bed by the high spring tide yesterday. The sea was comparatively smooth at the time, but the tide was a little higher than it has been at any time since the vessel stranded. The regular high-tide began at 9 a. m., and the tug had been hauling on the vessel about half an hour when she began to move slowly backward.

The men at work with the steam winches began hauling in on the kedge anchor cables, and a moment later the big ship began to rock slightly from side to side. The rocking lasted about twenty minutes, and then the ship seemed to set back into the mud. She did not stop moving backward, however, for several minutes, and when she did finally stop it was calculated from marked pound poles off her port side that she had moved thirteen feet. This makes a total distance, according to the wreckers who have charge of the work, of 215 feet the ship has been moved backward. The efforts to get her off the beach last Sunday morning resulted in her sliding 100 feet. On Wednesday she was moved 30 feet, on Thursday 4 feet and on Friday 8 feet.

THE STORM THAT NEVER CAME.
The storm in which the wrecking masters and the ship's officers place so much hope did not arrive yesterday. There was plenty of rain in the early morning, but the easterly breeze that had been blowing during the night died out almost entirely by 9:30 o'clock when the tide was at its height. The indications last night for a storm with the wind in the proper direction seemed more favorable than ever. The report received a board the ship from the Weather Bureau said that there would be a southerly breeze this morning, changing to a brisk or high northwesterly wind in the afternoon. This latter is just what the wrecking masters do not want. It will blow the water out from shore to such an extent that there will be no hope of floating the vessel at high tide, and if it has force enough may damage the stranded ship seriously.

P. T. Troutman, New Jersey shore agent for the Chapman Wrecking Company, which, with the Merritt company, is working to save the St. Paul, said yesterday

that unless something happened to the ship, she would be floated without any trouble with the first high sea. TROUTMAN HAS HOPES. "Her rocking slightly this morning," he said, "confirms our idea that it will take but little more than the ordinary high tide to float the vessel clear of her bar. The St. Paul is resting easier now than it has been in a dry dock, because the weight on her keel is more evenly distributed. She has not been injured a particle by the mishap and when floated, will go at once to her pier and resume her regular trips." Of the St. Paul's compliment of officers and crew, Captain Jamison and three of his lieutenants are the only ones on the ship now. The vessel is directly in charge of Captain Merritt and his assistants, J. B. Schackford, marine superintendent of the American Line, is on board as the representative of the owners. The tugs were again set to work hauling on the St. Paul at 9 o'clock last night, and after half an hour's work succeeded in moving her. The pulling of the tugs and winching in of the anchor cables was kept up until 10 o'clock. The ship was said to have been moved about twenty feet during the night attempt. A slight rocking similar to that of the morning was felt at various times during the half hour of high tide. This was caused by swell that manifested itself about 9 o'clock. The swell had increased somewhat by 10 o'clock, although the sea was not what could be called a high sea. It was higher than it has been at any time since the ship went aground. There was scarcely any breeze along the shore last night. The swell was attributed to a wind somewhere out at sea.

"WILD MAN" SENT TO JAIL.
Pitiable Condition of a Soldier Who Was Rendered Insane in the War for the Union.

Kingston, N. Y., Feb. 1.—John Tombs, the "wild man" of the Huckleberry region of the Shawangunk Mountains, in the southern part of Ulster County, is now in jail in this city. He was arrested on a peace warrant issued on the complaint of John H. Whitmarsh, who claimed that the "wild man" threatened to smash his wagon with an axe, burn his barn and kill his oxen, and all because he objected to having Tombs on his place and use it as if it belonged to him.

It appears that Tombs owned the farm now belonging to Whitmarsh for some time prior to the war. At the outbreak of the war Tombs joined the 6th New York Cavalry (Tenth Legion), under the command of the late Colonel Van Wyck, and in one of the battles of the war he was killed. He has been an inmate of the Poughkeepsie, Willard and Middletown asylums, and when last released he made his way back to the home of his mother, and became an unknown hermit, dwelling in the remoteness of the old mountains upon which he used to pick huckleberries in his youth.

His memory is a total blank from the time that he was struck in the breast by a shell, but prior to that he has a good recollection of events long past. He said today that after he was hit in the breast with the shell he fell, and was buried under a large pile of stones, when Jesus Christ came, and, pulling him out of the stone pile, buried him in a grave. Tombs has the appearance of a Rocky Mountain goat. His face is covered with a tangled mass of long, gray hair, and his hair is so long that he has to have it tied up with strings to prevent its getting in his eyes. His chest has been his burial place, none but Jesus Christ could ever capture him.

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